FBI

Date: 4/5/68 CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in ____________________
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-1092) (P)

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
RM

OO: Memphis

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 Jmf/alm
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/5/88 12/10/81
PER RELEASE ON SWS

Re Memphis airtel and LHM dated 4/4/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies, and for WFO, Atlanta and Chicago 3 copies each and for Springfield, Milwaukee, and Detroit 2 copies each of a letterhead memorandum dated 4/5/68 and captioned as above.

3 - Bureau (Encs.11) (RM)
3 - Atlanta (Encs.3)(RM) (Info)
(1 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - Washington Spring Project)
(1 - SCLC)
3 - Chicago (Encs.3)(RM)
(1 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - Washington Spring Project)
(1 - SCLC)
2 - Detroit (Encs.2)(RM)
(1 - 157-Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis)
(1 - 157-THEODORE MANUEL, JR.)
2 - Milwaukee (Encs.2)(RM)
(1 - 157-Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis)
(1 - 157-JAKE or JACK CONNOR)
2 - Springfield (Encs.2)(RM)
(157-Rev. CARNES or Cornius)
3 - WFO (Encs.3)(RM)(Info)
(1 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - SCLC)
(1 - Washington Spring Project)
27 - Memphis (157-1092)
(COPIES LISTED PAGE 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60390 OCE/dsy/bs ON 7-22-02 #427117/427113

WHL:gmh
(45)

Approved: RGJensen
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

CONFIDENTIAL

100-4105

100-4105-90

ME 157-1092

MEMPHIS COPIES CONTINUED:

1 - 157-1092, Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis, Tenn., RM.
1 - 157-556, Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas
1 - 157-109, SNCC
1 - 100-4105, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
1 - 157-166, SCLC
1 - 157-957, JOHN B. SMITH
1 - 100-4528, CHARLES L. CABBAGE
1 - 157-1070, EDWINA HARRELL

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

2 - 157-NEW, DON NEELY
2 - 157-NEW, DONALD EUGENE DOUGLASS
2 - 157-NEW, ROBERT MONTGOMERY
2 - 157-NEW, ERIC WARDELL FAIR
2 - 157-NEW, THEODORE MANUEL, JR.
2 - 157-NEW, WILLIE JAMES KIMP
1 - 157-1116, VERDELL BROOKS
1 - 170-70 Sub. [ME 338-R(Ghetto)] (S)(U)

1 - 157-1097, Washington Spring Project
1 - 66-1687 Sub A, Dissemination File

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being disseminated to the U. S. Attorney, Memphis, and U. S. Secret Service, Memphis, and to Regional Offices of Military Intelligence.

Sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

Source one is [ME 338-R(Ghetto);] (S)(U)
Source two is , Eastern Airlines, Memphis;
Source three is ,
"Press-Scimitar," Memphis, Tenn.
Source four is
of Security, Memphis State University;
Source five is

CONFIDENTIAL

LEADS:

ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES: (Information)

Copies are being furnished Atlanta and WFO for information in view of their interest in SCLC, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and Washington Spring Project.

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Will review indices and conduct credit and criminal checks re WILLIE JAMES KIMP, male Negro, date of birth [redacted] who said he has been living in Chicago with an aunt and claims to be with the Black Stone Rangers.

DETROIT DIVISION

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will review indices and check Detroit Police Department and credit records regarding THEODORE MANUEL, JR., Negro male, born 12/16/36, Memphis, Tenn.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will search indices re JAKE or JACK CONNOR and conduct criminal checks.

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Will search indices re Black Liberation Front and Rev. (FNU) CARNES or CORNIOUS(or COINS).

AT CAIRO, ILL.

Will check re Black Liberation Front and Rev. CARNES,aka.

LEADS (continued):

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will follow and report additional developments regarding instant matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee

April 5, 1968

Re: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
RACIAL MATTERS

On April 3, 1968, a first source advised that a strategy meeting was held on the night of April 2 and early April 3, 1968, attended by representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); the Committee on the Move for Equality (COME), the Memphis ministerial group which heretofore has furnished the prime support for the sanitation workers strike which began February 12, 1968; and representatives of the Black Organizing Power (BOP), which source one stated is the Memphis govering body of the black nationalists and black militant movement headed by the self-acclaimed leaders Charles Laverne Cabbage and John Burrell Smith.

It was decided at this meeting that a legal staff will be set up to handle any legal matters developing in connection with the strike and in connection with the mass march originally scheduled for Friday, April 5, 1968, to be led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the SCLC. It was decided that Jack Greenberg, head of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), New York, New York, would help to organize this legal staff.

Source one advised that Hosea Williams, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education, SCLC, commented that they would have to get lawyers "who will go all the way and who know all the angles."

Source one advised that at this meeting the[illegible] some representatives including Jesse Epps, Field Director of the American Federation of State, County and Municip[illegible]yees representing the striking sanitation workers, who wanted to move the April 5, 1968, mass march up to April 8, 19[illegible]

100-4105-89

order that numerous out-of-town people could come and participate, particularly a representative cross-section of white people throughout the country, particularly labor people who could give an aura of integrated respectability to the march and give it more of a trade union atmosphere and take it out of the current racial atmosphere into which it has evolved.

Source one advised that Epps stated that the union is planning to have at least two if not more chartered plane loads of union people from the New York area to come to Memphis, possibly to arrive late Sunday, April 7, or early Monday, April 8, 1968, in order to participate in the march which is being officially moved to April 8, 1968.

Source one advised that the group at this strategy meeting voted to include Black Organizing Power (BOP) into the over-all planning. Some of those present were skeptical about BOP because of the militant statements made by some of its members and feel that it cannot be trusted or controlled. Particularly critical of BOP were Bishop J. O. Patterson, Sr., of the Church of God in Christ, the father of J. O. Patterson, Jr., one of the three Negro members of the Memphis City Council, and Bishop Julian B. Smith, Bishop of the First Episcopal District CME Church with headquarters at 664 Vance, Memphis, Tennessee. Both Bishop Smith and Bishop Patterson stated that the BOP could not be trusted despite the fact that some of the SCLC leaders insisted that the current movement would have to take on the complexion of a "united front."

Source one pointed out that there is little doubt that the BOP group, small in number, probably not having more than fifteen closely connected members but with some followers on various college campuses and high schools in Memphis, is attempting to blackmail the leadership in the strike activity and in the proposed march activity. The source pointed out that they really have nothing to offer but a title and are attempting to gain finances, communications, and office space in order to further their organization by giving the impression

cease selling Hart's bread, Wonder bread, and Coca Cola. He further stated that if they refused to cease selling these products that a massive Negro boycott will take place, during which no Negro will purchase any product from these reluctant or noncooperative merchants.

He further stated that he and his SCLC staff are working on a massive nationwide boycott of Plough, Inc., a Memphis-based pharmaceutical and patent medicine firm which is noted for its nationally advertised St. Joseph asperin, because he claimed Plough has been somewhat discriminatory in its hiring practices, not having enough Negroes in high positions, and he is further concerned because Abe Plough, Chairman of the Board and founder of Plough, Inc., is a close personal friend and political ally of Mayor Henry Loeb against whom the Negro community is now united and who has thus far refused to grant a dues check-off to the striking sanitation workers, this being the main obstacle to the settlement of the strike.

Source one advised that Jackson added that other unions, including the Teamsters Union, will probably cooperate in this boycott of Plough, Inc., and that it could well be that Plough products will not be moved in any area of the United States if this boycott is successful.

Also on April 3, 1968, Lieutenant E. H. Arkin, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised that a reliable source of the Police Department who has always furnished reliable information in the past advised that a meeting of the BOP group, which sometimes interchangeably uses the name "Invaders," was held in the early evening of April 2, 1968, in the Lorraine Motel, 406 Mulberry, Memphis, Tennessee. Arkin's source stated that some of the BOP group, including John Burrell Smith, Charles Cabbage, Charles Ballard, and Edwina Harrell, are staying at the Lorraine Motel with the SCLC group. Part of them are in Room 315. Among those present were John Burrell Smith, Charles Cabbage, Reverend James Orange of the SCLC staff, and a Reverend (First Name Unknown) Carnes or Cornious of Cairo, Illinois, who is connected with the National Council of Churches (NCC) according to his claim and also connected with a "Black

that they can control potential violence if they are budgeted and funded but that if funds are not forthcoming that "they cannot be responsible for what might happen."

Accordingly, the group at the strategy meeting set up a committeeship consisting of Reverend Ezekiel Bell, male Negro, pastor of Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church, Memphis, and Samuel B. Kyles, male Negro, pastor of the Monumental Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee, and Reverend Jesse Jackson, staff member of SCLC, who has the title of Director of "Operation Breadbasket, North," of SCLC and who is understood by source one to be from Chicago, Illinois, and currently in Memphis working with the SCLC staff. This committee of three will work directly with the BOP group.

At present, according to source one, all funds collected for the sanitation workers support are funneled through the COME group and now BOP is insisting on getting some of this money. Many of those present resent this and feel that all money should logically go to the sanitation workers.

Source one advised that it was also discussed at the meeting whether or not the march would be held despite the fact that the strike conceivably could be settled between April 2 or 3 and April 8, 1968, and also despite the fact that the city of Memphis was talking of getting an injunction against any such march.

Source one advised that the general consensus of the meeting was that regardless of what happens the march will be held and will be a massive march.

Reverend Jesse Jackson outlined in detail his "Breadbasket" program, stating that he will send and direct task forces into all areas of the Negro community of Memphis, representing some 240,000 people in the Negro community, and will contact individually all storekeepers or grocers in these areas and insist very emphatically that they immediately

Liberation Front." There were several others present, names not known, all of whom were either members of BOP, closely affiliated with, or sympathetic thereto.

Lieutenant Arkin's source stated that the person claiming to be Carnes stated that he had been sent to Memphis by the Black Liberation Front as an observer and he pledged money of an unspecified amount for the BOP group if they would "keep pressure on the white man." Carnes told those present, "You have to burn his store and virtually have to burn him before you can bring him around." He was referring to the white man. Carnes (or Cornious) added, according to Arkin's source, that the NCC has two million dollars to dispense to at least five cities in the United States which have either had serious racial trouble or which may have serious racial trouble and that they place red stars beside the names of the prospective cities and that currently Memphis has a red star beside its name.

According to Lieutenant Arkin's source, Reverend James Orange said that he would be willing to work with the black power group and BOP group and he urged BOP to cooperate with Reverend Carnes. Orange pledged his support in the interim since Carnes stated that the earliest he could obtain any funds for the BOP group would be April 15, 1968. John B. Smith got up and referred to BOP as a "steamroller" and stated, "All we want is the money and we'll keep rolling." Following this, Charles Cabbage stated that the BOP group wants money to set up a black co-op and to sell various goods, including black literature in this store, and also to teach black history at this store.

According to Lieutenant Arkin's source, another group involving the BOP met at the Lorraine Motel at 9 p.m. on the night of April 2, 1968, with all of the abovementioned individuals present, including Jesse Jackson who is in charge of "Operation Breadbasket, North" of the SCLC. Here the BOP group headed by Cabbage complained that Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, Memphis, who had been their main liaison with the COME

and strike support group, was ineffectual as Cabbage said "All he deals in is theory. He is not a guy for strategy and action and is inadequate for our program." He did not elaborate. Cabbage further stated that with regard to the violence which erupted during the March 28, 1968, march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Lawson had he done his homework would not have been caught by surprise because Lawson should have realized that there was going to be violence on that day. Again he did not elaborate other than to blame the trouble on March 28 on a group of "hustlers," a group of Beale Street and teen-age punks who were out to loot and create trouble, and stated that they used the march as an excuse for so doing. Cabbage laughed and said that none of Lawson's informers had been among this group to "tip him off."

This source stated that those present discussed the fact that BOP wanted to be represented at all future meetings of COME and the SCLC and the union, and that they are demanding fund money to support BOP activities and hope to get it from COME or the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) or the War on Poverty Committee (WOPC) in Memphis which is funded by the OEO out of Federal funds. Cabbage suggested that COME, through its influence, could get money from OEO and the WOPC and that Martin Luther King, Jr., if he saw fit, could also get funds for them.

This source stated that Reverend Jesse Jackson said that he was present to ascertain who BOP wanted to sponsor them in the future or be their liaison and they all agreed that Reverend S. B. Kyles of the Monumental Baptist Church would be a good man.

Lieutenant Arkin stated that his source later learned that a strategy meeting of the COME, SCLC, Union and BOP groups was held in Clayborn Temple on the night of April 2, 1968, and that it was agreed that BOP would be represented in the future in strategy meetings of these groups. He stated that Reverend James Orange of the SCLC staff had promised that BOP would have an office of its own in the Minimum Salary Office of the AME Church next door to Clayborn Temple by April 3, 1968.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Lieutenant Arkin stated that his source advised that it was also discussed that since the Negroes in Memphis are now boycotting the two Memphis daily papers, the "Commercial Appeal" and the "Press-Scimitar," the Negroes would have a definite problem in communicating with each other as to future plans and strategy and that they would have to bring economic pressure on the various radio stations in Memphis to give them free time in order to get their announcements to their people.

Also on April 3, 1968, source one stated that Cabbage, John B. Smith, and Charles Ballard, along with Edwina Harrell, are all staying in Rooms315 and 316 of the Lorraine Motel.

Also on April 3, 1968, source two advised that at approximately 10:42 a.m., Dr. Martin Luther King,Jr., President of SCLC, accompanied by some of his staff, namely Andrew J. Young, Executive Director; Ralph D. Abernathy, Vice President at Large and Treasurer; Bernard Lee, Special Aide to Dr. King; and Dorothy Cotton, all arrived in Memphis by Eastern Airlines from Atlanta, Georgia. This group was driven from the Airport, according to Lieutenant Arkin, on April 3, 1968, in two cars to the Centenary Methodist Church where a meeting was held with COME, SCLC and union people. One group, including King, was driven in a 1966 Buick Electra bearing 1968 Tennessee License JP-9735, which Arkin stated is registered to Thomas C. Matthews, 317 Carpenter Street, and some of the group were driven in a yellow Lincoln with a black top owned by Cornelia Crenshaw, a former manager of one of the Memphis Housing Authority projects and who has been quite active in the COME and strike support movement.

Immediately prior to King's arrival, according to source three, on April 3, 1968, a press conference was held in Clayborn Temple under the auspices of COME and SCLC, at which Reverend Hosea Williams, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education of SCLC, was the main spokesman. He stated that the march had definitely been rescheduled for April 8, 1968, but that SCLC was ready at

any time to have a march but was deferring to the request of outstanding labor leaders and religious leaders throughout the United States who wanted it postponed in order that they would have time to come from various points throughout the United States in order that they might participate. He stated that many of these people would be arriving in Memphis on Sunday, April 7, 1968. Williams also told the press that the coordinating group had re-structured their committees and had agreed to bring in young militant Negroes in order to give them more say in the strategy because they wanted to encourage participation of youths. He pointed out that the group would allow youths to be parade marshals in the April 8, 1968, march. Williams reported that COME, SCLC, and the Union had accepted a total "united black community participation of all people in a nonviolent movement." He further stated that this group was creating a bureau of information and public relations to commence immediately and would also escalate its boycott against the "Commercial Appeal" and "Press-Scimitar," which he accused of egregiously biased reporting. He also stated that SCLC would set up a permanent chapter of SCLC's "Operation Breadbasket" to be supervised by Reverend Jesse Jackson of the SCLC staff, understood by source three to be from Chicago, and he reiterated that local products which would immediately be boycotted through strong economic pressure on the part of the Negro community would be Hart's bread, Wonder bread, Sealtest Milk, and Coca Cola, as these companies had shown a definite racial bias in their operations. He further stated that the group would sponsor "bank-ins" to try to induce the 240,000 Negroes in Memphis to move all of their bank accounts from white savings and loan companies and banks to Negro banking institutions and would also sponsor an "insurance-in" inducing the same people to drop their insurance policies with white firms and re-insure themselves with Negro insurance firms.

Later on April 3, 1968, source one stated that Dr. King was staying in Room 307 of the Lorraine Motel and that he had checked in there prior to going to the meeting at the Centenary Methodist Church, having returned there for lunch with members of his staff and various representatives of COME and BOP. Source one stated that at the Centenary

Methodist Church he had addressed the ministers and introduced the "Breadbasket" program, outlined in detail by source three above, to those present, with Reverend Jesse Jackson being the person in charge of this group. One of the outside groups there was Virgie Hortenstine, a white civil rights worker from Cincinnati, Ohio, who has spent the last several years working among indigent Negroes in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee. She had with her three young white persons and listed her address as 5541 Henry Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. Those with her, phonetically, were Kulti Pichola, Hank Veyner, and Marian Branch, or Braurch. Virgie Hortenstine indicated that she keeps in close touch with Anne Braden, Associate Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky.

(A characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is set forth in the Appendix of this communication.)

Source one learned at this meeting that James Bevel of the SCLC staff has returned to Chicago, Illinois, from Memphis and is momentarily expected back in Memphis.

On the afternoon of April 3, 1968, Mr. Thomas L. Robinson, United States Attorney, Western Judicial District of Tennessee, Memphis, furnished a copy of a temporary restraining order obtained officially at 12:40 p.m., April 3, 1968, issued by United States District Judge Bailey Brown, Memphis, Tennessee. This restraining order reads as follows:

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

"CITY OF MEMPHIS,
A Municipal Corporation,

"Complainant.

"vs. No. C-68-80

"MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
HOSEA WILLIAMS, REVEREND
JAMES BEVEL, REVEREND JAMES
ORANGE, RALPH D. ABERNATHY and
BERNARD LEE, all Non-Residents
of the State of Tennessee,

"Defendants.

"TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

"On this day this cause case on to be heard before the Honorable Bailey Brown, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the verified complaint of the City of Memphis, a municipal corporation, praying that a temporary restraining order issue against Martin Luther King, Jr., Hosea Williams, Reverend James Bevel, Reverend James Orange, Ralph D. Abernathy and Bernard Lee, restraining them from leading or conducting a massive parade or march in the City of Memphis, and

"WHEREAS, it is claimed by said complainant herein that it and its citizens will be irreparably damaged by reason of the fact that a similar parade or march which occurred on March 28, 1968 led by Martin Luther King, Jr. resulted in a riot causing multitudinous personal injury and property damage, and that the said march or parade is likely to cause great hazard, danger and irreparable injury to the complainant and the inhabitants of the City of Memphis; and

"It appearing to the Court that it is proper that a temporary order should issue herein for a period not to exceed ten (10) days from the entry of this order, said order having been issued without notice for the reason that the said defendants, Martin Luther King, Jr., Hosea Williams, Reverend James Bevel, Reverend James Orange, Ralph D. Abernathy and Bernard Lee, will, unless restrained, proceed immediately to carry on with the proposed march or parade and that immediate and irreparable loss and damage will result to the complainant and the inhabitants of the City of Memphis before the matter could be heard on notice.

"IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED That complainant's application for a temporary restraining order be granted upon its giving bond with security to be approved by the Clerk of this Court in the penal sum of $1000.00, securing the defendants against all loss or damage which may result from the issuance of this restraining order, if it should finally be determined that same was improvidently issued, or that may be awarded to them by reason of the granting of the said order, and the said defendants, Martin Luther King, Jr., Hosea Williams, Reverend James Bevel, Reverend James Orange, Ralph D. Abernathy and Bernard Lee, their servants and employees and all persons acting under their authority, or in concert with them, are hereby specifically restrained and enjoined from organizing or leading a parade or march in the City of Memphis until the further orders of the Court thereon.

"Dated this 3rd day of April, 1968 at 12:40 o'clock P.M.

/s/ "Bailey Brown
United States District Judge "

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Later on April 3, 1968, source one advised that warrants in connection with the temporary restraining order were served at the Lorraine Motel on the afternoon of April 3, 1968, by United States Marshal Cato Ellis and one of his Deputy Marshals Willie Durham, Memphis, on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Hosea Williams, Reverend James Orange, Ralph D. Abernathy, and Bernard Lee. Ellis and Durham were unable to serve the warrant on Bevel, which actually was a restraining order, due to the fact that King told Ellis that Bevel had temporarily returned to Chicago and was expected back in Memphis on the night of April 3, 1968, and that he would have Bevel contact Ellis in order that the Order could be served on him.

Source one advised that the Lorraine Motel was a "beehive of activity" in that Reverend James Morris Lawson has set up Room 310 as a legal office and that already attorneys serving the SCLC and COME groups are Lucius Burch, described by source one as one of the more prominent attorneys in the city of Memphis, and his law associates William J. Michael Cody III and his son-in-law David Caywood. Also serving as attorneys were Walter Lee Bailey, Jr., a male Negro, and Louis Lucas, a white attorney of the law firm of Sugarmon, Ratner, Willis, and Lucas. This group is also bringing in a group of student lawyers from various Eastern universities, plus the University of Mississippi, for the purpose of taking complaints from various Negroes in Memphis who are claiming that they were victims of so-called "police brutality" growing out of the March 28, 1968, disturbance in Memphis. This group is apparently sponsored by the NAACP, Inc., fund, according to source one. It was indicated, however, that Lucius Burch will handle the over-all legal activities and that on the morning of April 4, 1968, Burch and his associates plan to appear in the Court of United States District Court Judge Bailey Brown, seeking to have his temporary restraining order set aside, thus opening the door for the April 8, 1968, march.

Source one added that BOP representatives Charles Cabbage, Edwina Harrell, and Don Neely all ate dinner with Dr. King and Dorothy Cotton and Andrew J. Young, the latter two being of the SCLC staff. Source one stated that Harrell

is a sophomore at Memphis State University (MSU) who has been living with some of the black power people at the Lorraine Motel for the past several days. She lives at 2418 Gentry and attended Spellman College in Atlanta, Georgia, last year.

Source one stated that Neely resides at 531 East McLemore and is an Owen College dropout and has been described by his brother as a fanatic follower of Charles Cabbage and John B. Smith.

Source one further learned that James Morris Lawson, Jr., pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, who heretofore has been the liaison man from the COME group with the BOP forces, is definitely no longer in accord with BOP and is extremely worried at the fact that BOP is being brought into the COME, SCLC and Union coalition. His basis for concern is the fact that BOP is not disciplined, is definitely unpredictable, and has given vent to statements advocating violence in the past. Lawson stated that no one could control them and he feels that their presence in the coalition will definitely divide the necessary and imperative united Negro ministerial support which COME has heretofore had.

Source one advised that Hosea Williams on learning of Lawson's concern told the COME group that while BOP is a divergent, dissident, belligerent and militant group, nevertheless they are Negroes and that the older people will have to make some effort to form a united front with them and maintain liaison with them.

Source stated that there is no doubt in his mind based on Lawson's comments and attitude that Lawson is bitter because Cabbage recently made a statement to Robert Analavage, staff writer for the "Southern Patriot," official publication of the SCEF, to the effect that nonviolence in Memphis died on March 28, 1968, as a result of the violence which occurred on that date and as a result Martin Luther King, Jr., and his concept of nonviolence and James Morris Lawson, Jr., and his concept of nonviolence are "dead," as far as leadership of Negroes is concerned. Lawson appears to be most resentful of this.

Lawson made the comment, according to source one, on April 3, 1968, that "We had an excellent movement here and BOP by his irresponsibility can ruin it." He stated that all BOP does is to beg money and to criticize and that it never offers anything constructive.

Source one added that in connection with the meeting at the Lorraine Motel on the afternoon of April 3, 1968, that some of the BOP people were trying to call in other students and supporters from throughout the city of Memphis to meet with them.

Probable corroboration of this latter information was furnished by source four on April 3, 1968, who advised that between 12:20 and 12:30 p.m., April 3, 1968, in the Student Center at Memphis State University, which has a group known as the Black Student Association (BSA), one of the leaders of which is Edwina Harrell of the BOP Governing Body, some calls came over the public address system urging Ronald Ivy, Eric Fair, and Thomas Potter to immediately call Rooms 310 and 315 of the Lorraine Motel or to come there if possible. Source four stated that a few moments later another call came over the public address system asking for Donald Douglass or Robert Montgomery to call or come to Room 316 of the Lorraine Motel. Source four advised that there is a Ronald Lewis Ivy, who is one of the leaders of the BSA group, a senior, who lives at 560 LaClede Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, a male Negro, currently enrolled at MSU. Source four further advised that Donald Douglass is undoubtedly identical with Donald Eugene Douglass, a freshman student residing at 2036 Benton Street. Source four added that there is one Robert Montgomery enrolled in MSU, he being a freshman, residing at 1608 Waverly, and that he possibly could be identical with the Robert Montgomery who was paged.

Source four added that there is one Eric Fair listed on the rolls of MSU, namely Eric Wardell Fair, a freshman student, listing no home address, with his telephone number shown as 324-0693. Source four stated that there is one Thomas Potter listed in the MSU rolls, this being Thomas Eugene Potter, a freshman student, with no home address listed, home telephone shown as 946-3284.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Also on April 3, 1968, a fifth source advised that several rough-talking black militants have been hanging around the Clayborn Temple, which is the more-or-less strike supporter headquarters, on recent dates; and that on April 2, 1968, an individual identified as Theodore Manuel, Jr., who is about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 150 pounds, a male Negro, with medium brown complexion, claiming to be an original Memphis resident and recently of Detroit, Michigan, stated that he had been in Memphis about three weeks and bragged that on March 28, 1968, during the riot which developed during the march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that he had been injured ostensibly by the police, was hit on the head, and injured in one of his elbows. He appears to be about 33 years of age. He said that at the time of the injury he went to the St. Joseph Hospital for treatment but left hurriedly when he heard the police were coming. He did not elaborate.

On April 3, 1968, Lieutenant George Feathers, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised as follows:

Feathers advised that the "Press-Scimitar" newspaper, issue of March 29, 1968, carried a list of some of those people who had been treated at the hospitals for injuries received in connection with the March 28, 1968, riot and that Theodore Manuel, residence 949 D Mosby, listing his occupation as a CPA, had been treated at St. Joseph Hospital for abrasions on his head and injuries to his left elbow. He refused X-ray treatment and discharged himself, not waiting for additional treatment.

Source five stated that another young militant male Negro hanging around Clayborn Temple is Willie James Kimp, male Negro, about 23 years of age, who allegedly lives at 1015 Palermo. He hangs around with John Henry Ferguson, male Negro, age about 20, who lives at 1279 Pennsylvania, and source understands that both Ferguson and Kimp have already been arrested by the Memphis Police Department on about three different occasions since the strike began, on charges of Disorderly Conduct and general obstructive tactics.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Source five stated that another individual who showed up at the church, claiming to have black power connections, was one Jake or Jack Connor, male Negro, about 27 to 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, heavy-set, weighing 180 to 190 pounds, with a broad chest, and heavy head of hair worn in a semi-Afro hair cut. This individual had medium brown skin with a small thin beard and a thin mustache. He carries a brown brief case, wears khaki pants and Delta (ankle-length) boots. Connor indicated that he had been in Memphis about two or three days and had been invited in. He did not say who had invited him but stated that he was to contact John B. Smith who was supposed to be driving a blue Mustang and on hearing this Kimp told Jake or Jack Connor that it was not generally known but that John B. Smith was temporarily staying at the Lorraine Motel. At this point, a male Negro preacher, age 38 to 40, name not known, told Connor that if he would wait he would take him over to the Lorraine to contact Smith.

Some of these individuals, according to source five, have a special handshake, whereby they grab a person's hand normally, then grab his thumb, then grab his wrist, and then give him a regular handshake which is some sort of a symbol of recognition.

Source stated that Kimp told one of the individuals present that he has been staying in Chicago with an aunt, that Kimp is not his real name, that his real name is Johnson, and that he has been connected with a black power group in Chicago, known as the Black Stone Rangers. Kimp indicated that he recently had a Pontiac which was wrecked and he is trying to sell some magnetic wheels and the transmission which were salvaged therefrom.

Source stated that another person present, tentatively identified by source five, was Verdell Brooks, ostensibly connected with the BOP group and a student at Owen College. Brooks indicated that he had to "lay low" and might have to leave town. He did not have to elaborate nor did any of the others present.

Kimp stated that two or other "Black Stone Rangers" were in town with him.

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Source five noted that Manuel challenges all people whom he does not know and exhibited a gash in his head and a swollen elbow. He feels that he has a lot to offer Memphis because he claimed he had been involved in a race riot in Detroit in the Summer of 1967 and claimed that he was connected with some unidentified black nationalist group in Detroit.

Kimp also kept mentioning the group known as "Invaders," apparently connected with the BOP group in Memphis, and indicated that he would soon be doing some recruiting for this group. Manuel talked to Kimp in some detail about this group.

Source five advised that another unidentified Negro present who appeared to be a part of this group was dark-skinned, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches tall, heavy build, weighing possibly 220 pounds, had a dark heavy beard although the beard was thin due to the paucity of hair on his face. He indicated he was from Alabama.

The information set forth above was orally furnished on April 3, 1968, to representatives of the 111th Military Intelligence Group, Third Army, Memphis, and to Lieutenant E. H. Arkin and Lieutenant George Feathers of the Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department.

1
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot," was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern Office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. The SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or economic condition.

Carl Braden is identified as Executive Director of SCEF and Anne Braden as editor of "The Southern Patriot."

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, and 13, 1954 in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a state sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (continued):

continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that George Meyers, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
April 5, 1968

Title: SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Memphis, Tennessee, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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